DAY-YACHTS DEIFTING. Comparatively few row-boats and wherries were on the Harlam yesterday, and the few had their awangs spread and the oarsmen pulled with a languid stroke that hardly moved the boat against the tide. The exertion necessary to row up to High Bridge and to the pleasant country above was too much for most of the parties, and they contented themselves with drifting down with the tide. What the river itself lost in the number of frequenters was more than made up, however, by those that isited the cool shady resorts along its banks. Early in the afternoon great crowds made their way to high Bridge and the cool shady bluffs on the river above that point. The stages and boats for Oak Point were crowded with people all day long, and during

the day nearly 5,000 people were at that point. Although pleasure parties were few on the river the hot sun had no more effect in keeping the jamateur oarsmen from their practice than did the cold, damp weather of a few weeks ago. Nearly all local champions were out. They were accompanied by many of the less known earsmen. The Nassau Boat Club had out its eight known corsinen. The Nassau Boat Chib had out its eight card barge, a #x oared crew, two fours, and numerous single and double shells and gigs. R. O. Morse, the champion of the river, with his mate, P. W. Page, of the club, were out both double and single. Among the other prominent oarsmen of the chip were A. E. Colfax, J. H. Abeel and J. B. Schuyler. The Metropontan's eight oared barge took its usual Sunday trip to oak Polnt. The Junior four was also out. Among the single scullers were John Nague, Murphy, Lloyd, Blugham and Schieler. The Umon men had fully recovered from their races of Saturday and were out in force. Nearly all the winners of Saturday and were out in force. Nearly all the winners of Saturday and were out in force. Nearly all the winners of Saturday and were out in force. Nearly all the Winners of Saturday and ever expresented by Frank Sahulika, Peix Gunn, and Gallagher. Their cight oared barac crew that will start for Albany on Thursday to see the Albany regatta, were out for a long practice pull, and went over to College Point. The Gramercy cight oared crew also went to College Point, and a whole fleet of boats from the Wyanoke Club rowed over. The rod and white uniform of the New-York Athletic Club was well represented on the river. The winning Centipede Crew of Saturday's races took a pull up to High Bridge. Davy Roach, W. H. O'Donnell, F. A. Buckman, A. M. Drots, and a numerous representatives out. The ard was too still and the sun was too hot to make yachting the pleasant sport that it is when a stiff breeze esoas the lee channels under water and keeps the men at the teller and at the sheets wideawake to prevent a spill. cared barge, a six cared crew, two fours, and numerous and Excelsion also had numerous representatives out.

The air was too still and the sun was too hot to make yaching the picasant sport that it is when a stiff breeze seans the ice channels under water and keeps the men as the tillerand at the sheets wideawake to prevent a spill. Still, the waters of the East River and the lower Sound were dotted with white wines, that drifted tazily with the ide between the flaws of wind. A good many of the yact to of the Brarlem, Knickerbecker, and Eclipse clubstarted on Saturday maint, and the stiff breeze that was then blowing carried a good many of them up as far as fow Bay, whence they slowly made their way home yesterday.

Among the boats that were out yesterday were the cubin shoops Pesticss, Sasqua, Henry Ward Beccher, Undine, Sara and Mary Gibson. Among the best known of the open boats were the Grace, Nettle Thorp (which has undergone a thorough overhaning since her accident in the East Liver Regatal hold Monday, the Dalsy, Fairy, Annie, Mayerta, George E. Deane, Little Phane, Gli Blas, Jesse, Corimai K. Minnie and Arrow.

The annual regata of the Harsem Yacht Club, which was not suited on a count of a lack or wind, will be solved one day him week. It is expected what several boats that dot not start in the last race will start this time. After the regula a number of the boats will go off on their annual summer cruise.

BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP CONTESTS. THE BOSTON AND METROPOLITAN NINES STILL

LEADING-BARVARD AND YALE TIPD, The league baseball struggle is exciting great interest and the final result is as difficult to anticipate as It was several weeks ago. The Chicago club is not nearly so formidable this year as of old, while the fight for the lead between the Boston and Providence clubs is close. The New-York nine have failed off considerably. The Buffelo club is improving greatly and may force the New-York nine into fourth place. A record of all the games played to date will be found below:

Clube.	Rogton	Providence:	Sew-York	50ffklo,	Tifeage	Teveland	Statudelphia	Petroit	sames Won	Ames Played.
Poston Providence New-York Buralo Chegaro Cheyaro Philadelphia Detroit	2511011	\$ 100 mm 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	020000 E-0	222 222	4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	1 45 4 04	C 22000-10	3 5 4 6 5 5 2	30 19 25 11 10 10 10	41 00 40 00 00 440 40 40
Games Lost	11	10	17	18	1117	23	29	28(8)	100	0.834

are now four games in the van. The Athletic Club is a good second, while the Louisville, Columbus, Baltimore. Cincinnati and St. Louis nines are only a game or so bo-hind. The indianapolis and Washington clubs are dis-tanced. The complete record to dute is as follows. > H O E O F E > H Z H A

Ctubs.	Tarrellogierrag	Arhieria	louisville	otmapas	and the	Treinmen	t, Louis	troomlyn	dieghony	oledo	Vastingten	ndimmignits	inmes Wen
Metropolitan Athletic Louisville Columbus Italimore Cinchinati Bracklyn Allegheny Tolesle Washin tel Indiamotors		0 01134001111	4 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1	31315 N31310010	3 0 1 1 3 0 1 0 0	12042 01120	110400 000010	0028321 5110	65286831 102	30000004000 10	*****************	93508451100	20000000000000000000000000000000000000
Games Lost	9	13	11	15	12	10	131	20	211	20	24	20	1

Brown Am'erst Princet in Daring all.

Games L. S.

In the Union Associations club has made at Louis club has made at twenty-time victories of The games won and less	executes on of thirt	it record, hi y-three gain	es played.
Clubs.	Wats.	Lost.	Playet.
St. Louis Do ton Bathnore Che age Cheminatt Phindesphia Washanton Karoas Cty.	20 22 21 20 23 11 7 6	12 15 14 13 26 28 28	33 24 26 34 33 37 35 30

In Cincinnati-Columbus S, Brooklyn 2; Cincinnati 4 Allegheny 2: In St. Louis—St. Lenis Union 10, Chicago Union 6, In Indiana olic—Indianapolis 9, Athletic 1. In Louisylic, Louisylle 10; Metropolitans 2. 16 St. Louis, St. Louis 12; Washington 3.

HOMING PIGEON PLIGHTS.

The twenty-three birds of the Newark Hom-Ing Pigeon Chib sont from home last Wednesday were Eberated in Columbus, Outo, yesterday morning. No rehberates in Common, One, vesceral means.

Iurus had been report dut the headquarters of the sport
in this sice at half-past S o'clock last evening. The
entries in the race were H. Lippert, 2: I. Sigler, 2: S. P.
Hadwin, 6: F. Castle, 6: G. Bond, 3: and W. Beanett,
4. The abriline distance to Newark Centre is 464

WEESTLING IN A HARLEM BOAT-HOUSE. Lloyd Bingham, of the Metropolitan Boat Club, and George Weisner, an amateur wrestler, of Hat-lem, wrestled on Saturday night in William Oliver's lem, wrestled on Saturday night in winam Orivers bout-house on the Harlem River for a gold medsl offered by Oliver and the light-weight amateur enampiouship of Harlem. The match was the best two out of three falls, catch as-catch-can. Theron A. Bingham acted as second for his brother, and Ernest Roeber seconded websire. Bingham was the victor in two successive falls. The first fall occupied five minutes and the second ax minutes.

SEMBRICH IN LONDON.

From Truth (London).

Apropos of Madame Sembrich, if I were a little jealous for her reputation as an artist, and therefore recommended her not to play the violin in public—not even once to please Sir Julius—I now repent me of all I said. I had not heard Madame Sembrich play. I had heard her sing. I did know how the violin ought to be played, and I trembled. The first copy d'arche reassured me. This ciever Italian prima-donna, with an exquisite voice and a bravura stacetto which seems so lately to have completely vanquished her Americas audiences, might have been another Neruda on the violin. As it is she showed herself a player of fine taste, exquisite sensibility, and a certain chic, which in her staceato bowing reaimed me of similar passages for the voice occurring in Proch's song with variations. She sang that piece of musical fireworks with the old verve of Carlotti Patit in her best days. Her vocal staceato is magnificent, but I wish I could say it was free from the inevitable tremulant which is the chronic curse of the opera and the vocal epidemic of the age. Still, in every other respect Madame Sembrich is really little short of perfection as a singer. She was recalled three times—protesting mutely each time and waving demals—yet she gave in, and "yowing she would ne'er consent, consented."

REMINISCENCES OF EMERSON.

F. Belleve in Lippincott's Magarine.

He took great pride in his own roses. He loved beauty in a woman: it mattered not, he thought, about her intellect. He was passionately fond of children, and was wont to emertain them in large numbers at garden-parties at his own place, on which occasions

SPORTS ON LAND AND WATER

AMATEUR OARSMEN SCORN THE HEAT.

ALL THE BEST CLUBS WELL REPRESENTED YESTER
ALL THE BEST CLUBS WELL REPRESENTED YESTER
AS illustrating his appreciation of the robust qualities

and health in all things.

As illustrating his appreciation of the robust qualities in the male, a remark made to me about his son struck me forcibly. We were talking about phrenology, and at the same time about the talent and character of his son bely, to whom I had been giving some lessons in drawing when I said that I thought he had a well-developed organ of combattycness.

when I said first! thought he and a vest text of combativeness.

Emerson replied: "I hope so; though I have been afraid that he was rather deficient in that respect. However, he is doing better now; he has been fighting the street-boys a good deal lately."

I noticed in our walks that he was exceedingly respectful to all the weeds and insects; nothing was insignificant to him. He spoke almost with reverence of the pumpkin, saying that it had done a great deal for the settlers in early days, who would doubtless have starved winout it, and that New-England owel a great deal to the pumpkin.

THROUGH NEW-YORK STATE. TWO AGED WOMEN ROBBED.

BOUND AND GAGGED, WHILE THE HOUSE WAS RANSACKED AND ALL THE MONEY STOLEN.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 22 .- About a year ago THE TRIBUSE printed an account of the celebration by Mr. and Mis. Peter Bogart of the seventy-sixth anniversary of their wedding day, at their home near Downsville, Delaware County. They had each lived to be ninely-six years of age. Mr. Bogart was in feeble health, but his venerable wife was in such good health that she found no difficulty in walking a mile every day to care for her youngest child, a daughter of seventy-three, who was ill. Mary Bogart, a sister of Mr. Bogart, lives with the aged couple. She was seventy-time years old, and remembered the day when her brother was married. Peter Bogart died a few months ago. He left his aged widow the home where they had lived together for more than three-quarters of a century, and \$1,500 in money. Since his death the two old ladies have lived in the house alone, and kent the money hidden in a closet. One hight last week, three burglars broke into the house at midnight. They seized the nelpiess inmates and bound them to their bed and gaszed them. They then ransacked the house, found the hidney place of the \$1,500 and escaped with their booty. No clew to the perpetrators of the crime has been found. The old ladies were discovered then to the bed the next forenoon. It is feared that neither of them can recover from the great shock they sustained, and the loss of the unoney. In the present state of public feeling in that vicinity the burglary would certainly be lynched without delay if they should be apprehended. and \$1,500 in money. Since his death the two old ladies

A BOY'S NARROW ESCAPE. SET ADRIFT IN A BOAT ABOVE A DANGEROUS

RAPID.
FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Middletown, N. Y., June 22.—There is a long, rocky and dangerous mild in the Neversiak River, near Hugueaut. The water above the rapid is deep and the current strong. On Friday some simil boys were playing on the boats of the river, some distance above the ills. A dispute arose among them, in which Johany Carright, a seven-year-old boy, had the other boys mited against him. The quarrel became so warm that he Cartrigla boy was finally seized by his companions and oreed into an old flat-bottomed boat which was fastened forced into an oid flat-bottomed boat which was fastened to the bank near by. The rope holding it was cut, and the boat and too pushed out in the channel and set adrift. The hot could not swip, and the water was too deep for bin to wade achore. His cries for belp were heard by Frederick Clow, the owner of the boat, who lived near, and he ran to the river. By the time he reached the oank the boat was rapidly appreaching the fall. Clow image duto the water and succeeded in swimming out to his boat as it was entering the rapids. He recured the boy from his peritous situation, and swam safety back to show with him. The boat was aware pill in the falls, and her for the timely arrival of Mr. Clow the boy could not possibly have escaped. After the other boys had cut the boat adrift they ran away. oost adrift they ran away.

KILLED ON THE RAILBOAD TRACK. THY TELEGRAPH TO THE THIBUSE.

BINGHAMPTON, June 22.—Near Brisbrine on the Utlea road this morning the New-York and Phila-delphia night express struck a dranken man, who was iying in a stupor on the track, killing him instantly. He was mangled horribly. A bottle of whiskey on his person and other articles identified him as Josann H. Kimber, a drunked battle-sceler, who worked near the place where he was killed.

WHITE AND COLORED STUDENTS.

A COMPARISON PAVORABLE TO THE NEGROES BE-TWEEN TWO GEORGIA COLLEGES.

ATLANTA, June 22. Some attention has been ettra ted by the reports of the Board of Visitors appointed by Governor McDuniel for Athens University, white, and Atlanta University, colored, Atlanta University is the Alma Mater of Toombs, Stephens and all

is the Alma Mater of Toombs, Stephens and all Georgians of note. The board, consisting of Samuel Barnett, I. W. Avery and G. R. Gienn, waite finding great proficiency in some of the higher branches, are grieved to observe deficiency of statents in English branches such as spelling, writing, etc. The board says:

It is proper to say, however, that the deficiencies we have noted are attrautable chiefly to defective preparation before the students energy college. This difficulty scenars to be appreciated by the faculty, and we cannot too carnessly recommend the enforcement of the law in in regard to the admission and advancement of students. The catalogue shows that applicants are not examined in orthography and English composition at the time of entering. It provides, however, in order to guard a mint then will be in April of every session an examination of the above examined and for gradual into the university. It is provided that after 1883, no sindent will be recommended for gradualion who has failed to seener a certificate in the above examination. We would respectfully suggest such a modification of the rule as to make profile carp in these studies a condition of admission into the university, and also that the April examination be contained so a make this profilence a condition of rising from one.

interests, both of the student and the initiality require that this form should be effectually introduced.

In contrast with this report of the college for whites, the report of the examinars of Atlanta University is marked. The board consists of I. W. Avery, G. W. Numally, and I. P. Cleveland. It says:

Your committee desire to express their gratification at the uniformly creditable character of these examinations. Such scholarship as we have witnessed in so intre and representance a bedy of the colored peops has impressed us with their capacity for education, as well as for application to study. In the highest as well as for application to study. In the highest as well as the lowest branches of the carriculum, we found correct information, massive of detail and ability to communicate clearly. Alike well posted, they seemed to be both mac and female in such difficult branches as advanced Latin, Greek, geometry, physics, atternation and such as defined branches as alcaneed Latin, Greek, geometry, physics, atternation to be both mac and female in such as the lowest produced full instructed in testing the populs knowledge; nor did it seem to be a technical knowledge mercity. It appeared full instructed in testing the populs knowledge; nor did it seem to be a lectural to full of good ancary. If has seemed to be a lavorante some to the experiment of colored education, while the onal examinations were thus excellent, the few written examinations were apply meritoricus and uniformly good, and the papers showed in addition to knowledge of the subject neat spenmansing, co rect grammar and accurate spelling, as well as the valuable quality of tidmess.

Port Jervis, June 22 .- Pierson Cook was ploughing out a duch on his farm near Johnsonburg, N. J., a few days since. His plough struck what he sup-

posed was a stone. His plough struck what he sup-posed was a stone. When the obstruction was turned up Cook saw that it was bone. He uncovered it and un-carthed a tusk seven feet in lenth. Further disging in the mucky soil resulted in the flieding of four sound teeth, or what are supposed to be teeth. They are nearly a foot long and weigh over three pseuds spice. The re-mains are supposed to be a portion of a mastoden's skeleton.

DEATH OF MRS. A. J. DAM. Mrs. Dam, wife of A. J. Dam, the proprietor of the Union Square Hotel, died there on Saturday even ing after a long lilness. She was a Miss Hannah Wal lng after a lone illness. She was a shiss framan war-lage, of Cambridge, Mass., and married Mr. Dam forty years ago in Boston. She came with her husband to this city in 1864, being a confirmed invalid. Latterly her houlth was so feeble that she could not walk. She leaves a son who is in partnership with his father. The funeral service will be held in the hotel at 11 a. m. to-day, and the body will be buried in Woodlawn.

GOVERNOR HOADLY IN NEW YORK. Governor George Hoadly, of Ohio, accompanied by his wife, daughter and son, George Hoadly, jr., arrived here last night at 10:30 by the Eric Railway, and went to the Gilsey House, where he had engaged quarters by telegraph. To a TRIBUNE reporter the Governor said that his visit to New-York had no political signifi-cance. He is on his way to New-Haven, where he is to deliver the address at the commencement exercises of the Yale Law School on Tuesday. He will also remain a few days to visit with ex-Yresident Woolsey of Yale, who is his mother's brother.

PROFESSOR RICHARD A. PROCTOR MAKES SOME DENIALS.

From Enowledge.

I learn, to my astonishment, that I am about to settle on my wife's property in Missouri. I learn also, and again the news takes me by surprise, the following particulars of my meeting with that lady: Her name, it appears, was Mrs. Sadle Crowley; her husband had died in Ireland, and having fallen in love with Mrs. Crowley on her return journey to America from Ireland," I followed her to Missouri, and in the touching language permissible at half-a-crown per thirty lines, "there wooed and won the fair widow." This is to me as full of interest as a new chapter in Reade's last novel, and for the same reason it is so completely new to me. Though it may seem and, I never knew alady who either in baptismal register or among her friends went by the sweet name of Sadle. Nor have I yet had the pleasure of meeting a Mrs. Crowley, though ladies of that name are, I doubt not, tolerably numerous. I do not think I ever consciously knew any lady whose husband had died (recently or otherwise) in Ireland. I did not fit so chances) meet my wife within 10,000 miles of Ireland; and I never had occasion to foi-

low any lady to Missouri for the pleasing purpose indicated in the papers. Nor am I, to the best of my knowledge and belief, about to settle on my wife's property in Missouri. I learn lastly, and can contradict the statement comphatically, that I have expressed an intention of ending my days in Missouri. I have no present idea of ending my days anywhere in particular. All I can jet now amounce as settled, in that matter, is that presumably, I shall end my days somewhere.

HEAT TEMPERED BY A BREEZE A HOT SUNDAY ENDING PLEASANTLY.

MANY PEOPLE DRIVEN FROM THE CITY AFTER A RESTLESS NIGHT-THE MERCURY AT 90°. The slumbers of New-Yorkers on Saturday sight were not generally satisfactory. It made little finder or roof of a tenement-house, or on a bed costing several hundred dollars. The oppressive heat was every where, and people awoke in anything but a subbutarian frame of mind. Paterfamilias was decidedly ill-tempered and generally insisted on taking his breakfast without collar, cuff, coat or waistcoat. Materfamilias was irritable, disposed to find fault with the servants, the morning paper and her husband's latest excuse for being out late. The rest of the family were more or less demoralized, and the baby played a howling accompan ment to all the complaints. The prospect was not reas-suring. The mercury seemed bent on beating its (for this season) unparalleled record of the previous day. Hud-nut's thermometer marked 77° at 3 o'clock in the morning, 4 degrees better than the record of Saturday at the same hour. It seemed as though the orb of day had formed an alliance with the infernal regions to secure heat enough for its baneful designs on human happines and comfort. By 9 o'clock the mercury had reached 83°

Then people prepared for a general exodus to the sea-

side. Even people of pious disposition found it easy un

der such circumstances to silence their consciences and

join the myriads that were hurrying seaward. At noo

the mercury had reached 90° and the exodus continued.

But apparently the spirit of the frozen north, from his throne of ice had, hours previous, cast a ptying eye on afflicted New-York and resolved to come to its reflet. So he let loose something like a polar wave which, evan when it reached New-York, retained enough of its southing and cooling tendencies to compel the aspiring mercury to come down a few pegs. At 3 o'clock in the morning a breeze was blowing from the northwest at the rate of 6 miles as hour. It appeared to be little more than a zephyr in the city and brought no relief. At ? clock a northerly breeze was blowing at 8 miles ar nour. By noon it was blowing northeast 12 miles at hour. At 3 o'clock it blew due east at 17 miles an hom and was carrying cooling refreshment everywhere The mercury got the worst of the struggle. By 3:30 fi had made no advance, but still stood at 90°. But by o'clock it had tumbled down to 79°, a fall of 11 de grees, and everybody was feeling comfortable, especially as the cooling process still continued. Notwithstandin the numbers that went to the seaside, New-York in the parks and other breathing places showed no signs of di tairdshed population. Along the river front, notwith standing the victiance of the police, legions of archins disperied themselves in the water, many cla-only in the garments of neutre. Her

or visal sucraze, and the increase is due indirectly to the excessive heat of Friday and Saturday.

Meinael Killedea, age fliy-five, or No. 36 Vandam-st was and to the fictional Hospital in the morning suffer-ing from the combined effects of heat and alcoholism.

James Shavin, of No. 401 First-st., Jersey City, was prestrated by the heat, and it is believed that he will dis-

DOINGS OF THE WORKINGMEN.

The Central Labor Union met yesterday at Second-ave, and First-st. Delegates were present from the Boston and New-Haven Central Labor Unions, and common nientions were received from the Central Labor Unions a Chicago, Troy and Cincinnati favoring September 5 as labor holiday. The visit of the delegate and the communications were part of a pian to form a National Central Labor Union. A delegation from the Plumbers' Union, was admitted to the floor. The bosplumbers, they said, had denied that they had prescribes my oath. The delegates showed a paper, purporting to be a piedge which the plumbers were required to sign binding the workmen not to join any organization. The Central Labor Union pledged its support to the plumber

ALAS! POOR LEOPOLD!

Mr. William M. Gonagall, of Dandee, has for

Alas! noble Prince Leopold, he is dend!

Dee, The generous hearted Leoyald, the good and the free, Who was manly in his actions, and beloved by his most And in all the family she hasn't got such another. He was of a delicate constitution all his life, And he was his mother's favorite, and very kind to his

wife.

And he had also a particular liking for his child, Twas on Sacurday, the 12th of April, in the year 1884, He was buried in the royal yault never to rise more. Until the great and fearful judgment day, When the last trump shall sound to summon him away.

At half-past 10 o'clock the Scaforth Highlanders did ap pear,
And every man in the detachment his medals did wear
And they carried their side arms by their side,
With mournful looks, but full of love and pride. The coffin was borne by eight Highlanders of his ow

regiment,
And the brave fellows seemed to be rather discontent.
For the loss of the Prince they loved most dear,
While adown their cheeks stole many a silent tear.

Then behind the corpse came the Prince of Wales to Field Marshai uniform, Looking very pale dejected, careworn and forlorn; Then followed great marnates, all dressed in uniform, And last, but not least, the noble Marquis of Lorne.

Her Majesty was unable to stand long, she was overcor with grief.

And when the Highlanders lowered the coffin into the tomb she fell relief; Then the ceremony closed with singing "Lead, kindly Then the Queen withdrew in haste from the mournful

TEA CULTURE IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

From The Gardeners' Monthly.

There have been singular mistakes made from There have been singular mistakes made from the first in regard to tea culture in the South. Some twenty-five years ago the Government thought it would like to know thether the Chinese tea would grow in the South, and they sent an areni to China to get seeds. At that very time, hundreds of tea trees were growing in the South, and they sent an areni to China to get seeds. At that very time, hundreds of tea trees were growing in the South, producing seeds, and nurserymen were raising plants for their trade both from these seeds and from cuttings. Any nurseryman could have told the Government that the tea plant would grow very well in the South, and on a year's notice, could have furnished, under contract, as many plants as desired for distribution. But the seed came, plants were raised, and distribution but the seed came, plants were raised, and distributed everywhere, and that was about the last of it. During the last few years, the Government again tried its hand. Again it did not appeal to nurserymen or tree growers of experience, and again we have the result in the announcement that it "can't be done."

Now, this is all nonense. The tea plant has been grown successfully, and is still growing successfully, in many parts of the South. Tea has been made from the leaves as good and as cheap as the Chinese ever made. Let the Government give but a bounty-protection, if you like to call it—for a few years for private enterprise, and we will guarantee the success of the Chinese tea plant as a tea product in America. We do not need hundreds of acres for experiments. Give premiums for an acre, or half an acre, and for teas of various qualities from the leaves, and give guarantees that these premiums shall continue from year to year, till experience is improved on, and there will be no more reason found against the permanent success of the enterprise than there was against beet root sugar culture in France. That would never have been a success but for the protection Napoleon gave it.

"A Propos!"—Sententions Old Bachelor (in the course of conversation): "As the 'old saw' has it, my dear madam, 'man proposes, but__'" Widow (promptly): "Yes, but that's just what he doesn't do!"—iFunch.

If you happen to see a man wearing a linen suit and a white tile, you may be pretty sure of a shower.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

HARDEE AND BEAUREGARD AT SHILOH. A LEITER FROM AN AIDE-DE-CAMP OF GENERAL BEAUREGARD. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Siz: There appeared in your journal on April 17 a communication signed "8," purporting to report in substance statements made by the late Lieutenant General Hardee of the Confederate States Army in this city soon after the war, to the effect that the Confederates must have gained a decisive victory over the Federal forces on the 6th of April, 1862, upon the field of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing, but for the death of General Albert Sidney Johnston and the premature cessation of the Confederate offensive operations on that afternoon by orders of General Beauregard, who had succeeded to the command. Inasmuch as I happened, as an officer on the personal staff of General Beauregard, to have been sent to General Hardee on the occasion in question, I cannot properly suffer the statement made by "S." to stand unmilenged, or uncoupled with facts of which I was an eye-witness, that prove either that "S," must have gravely misunderstood General Hardee, or that the men ery of the accomplished Confederate General had gone eriously astray. Those facts will be found related in an official report which I wrote a week after the battle namely, April 14, 1862, when the events of the batch were fresh in the minds of all participants, and are as

were fresh in the minds of an participants, and accordious, as then stated:

512 p. m.1—Was ordered by you (General Beauregard).

to find dieneral Hardes and see how he was getting along, but to return and report to you before dark. If found his command—the General with his men, cheering them on. Nothing could exceed his cooliness and galantry. He was always in the thickest of the fight. It was useless to look for him elsewhere. His answer to my question if he wished anything, was: "Tell the Gen ral Beauregard we are getting along very well, but they are putting it to us very severely. None of his staff being with him. I offered to act as his aide de-camp and to bring up two regiments which were in the rear of him and place them on his left. This I accomplished with one of them, and was bringing up the second when a tremendous fire was opened upon us from. I think, two field pieces and the heavy guns of the gun-boats. The fennessee regiment which I was bringing into position broke in disorder and fell back. Major White (formerly of General Hardee's staff, now commanding cavalry) assisted me in railying them and inducing them to lie down technal the crest of a hill. After sundown General Hardee withdrew his command beyond the range of the gans of the gunbaits.—(See page 527, vol. I. The Operations of General Beauregard. Harper & Brothers; New-York, 1884.)

In other words, when I reached General Hardso I found him substantially checked or unable to carry the cround occupied by the enemy in his immediate front. this was the condition in which his corps, greatly scat ered from the nature of the field, was at the me about dusk) when another niste de-camp, on the staff of General Beauregard, came up with the order "to arrest the conflict and full back to the camps of the enemy for the sight,"—an order with which that able-de-camp, report ing only four days thereafter (April 10, 1862), expressi says he was dispatched by General Beauregard " i lusk, a bat 6 o'clock," and that he communicat Generals Bragg, Polk and Hardee. (see vol. L. page 529, Memoirs of General Beauregard, Harper & cothers: New-York, 1884.)

But to leave no ground for honest doubt to stand upor s to the hour that General Beauregard's order to arres ne battle for the day was received and executed by Gen ral Hardee, it can only serve the truth of history for me a quote in substance from the report of one of Genera Hardee's brigade commanders, the subsequently dis-

inguished Cleburne, as follows:

Being out of ammonificators agrees could not follofatizate party brought ammonifies, replenished hoves
the steep bill for more than a rule. Resupplied a
ammonifien, alvaned until checked by field artillery i
are from garboots. When firing ceased, advanced agantil hatted by an able-de-camp of teneral fleatures,
the informed new were not to approach nearer totiver. It was now dark, so I returned and enclamed
one of the enemy's encampments near the Park read. ?

In fact, all the reports of Machon explandations.

In fact, all the reports of Hurdee's subordinate con manders clearly establish that it was not until high had come that the battle was stopped. They show fur ther that at the time the order to withfraw for the night reached the corps, all of its constituents—unable to carry the ground immediately in front—were virtually at a call, unable toltores their way ahead, mainly, it must in truth be added, because its component parts had not been neld together by their commanders, including Genera Hardee himself. I may also add that the condition in which his corps was found, when the order to ratice from the conflict and reassemble its scattered members reached General Hardee, was substantially the same as hat of the other Confederate corps'on that field, as ma

tion stopped the Confederates at the moment of decisive victors.

In conclusion I may properly say that undentably it was General Resurregard who projected the movement that brought on the battle; that he planned the mismer of that battle, with all its chief details, and finally that, after the battle had been joined, he sent me to General Johnston with a message to this effect: That in his length, his Geourgeard's right position was in front with the troops engaged, while that of Joinston was retrieved at a point from which he could direct ine whole force. Having communicated these views to General Johnston. I was directed to return with the answer that he wished fleaturement to continue to direct the movements as in med been doing, but that he, Joinston, would remain in the front among the trayers, which it goes without saying

THE "WHITE MAN'S CLUB."

to the Editor of The Tribune. Six: I feel warranted in offering a defence of the aims of the "White Mau's Club." I admit that the name was ill-chosen, but I chalm that its single object is in all respects praiseworthy. The fact is that, owing to the tendency of the blacks to crowd together in the towns, the negro element of Asheville numbers full 2,000 souls in a total population of 4,500, and with a fu soll of the registered voters, the negroes with the vote of lifty scheming white men can control the elections sow to the whites belongs by far the greater portion of ears they have submitted with what grace they could t he election of compromise tickets of Mayors and Aider the election of compromise fraction of an analysis men. I do not mean a compromise between Republicans and Democrats, for no one cares whether they have any politics, but a compromise between the best and worst elements of society. The result has been, we have always present Mayor, who is serving his second term, is a Republican, but he is an honest man and no one quarrel with him for his politics. It has been found impossible to divide the colored vote, and the only result of ever effort to do this has been to divide the white vote an turn the scale at every election in favor of the most un-worthy of the opposing tickets. I do not believe there has been in ten years an attempt to elect a council exclusively of one party, nor is that the object of the "White Man's Club." If it were, there would not be The rapid growth of the town carries with it an impera-tive demand for a more capable management of mun-cipal affairs. An expenditure on streets last year o about \$5 per capita of the entire population, in addition to the regular street fax of \$2.25 beyond more all male

MR. BLUNT MAKES A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Section 435 sub-division 3 of the Penal Code makes it a felony knowingly to circulate any false statement, rumor, or intelligence, and the term know ingly is by section 718 sub-division 4 defined to mean a knowledge that the facts exist which constitute the act or omission a crime and does not require a knowledge of the unlawfulness of the act or omission. Would the late panic have occurred if this act had been enforced? Is not come one retails in not calling attention to and en-New-York, June 10, 1884.

INVESTMENTS IN REAL ESTATE.

To the Edular of The Tribune.

Sig: It is stated by those familiar with the transfers of real estate in this city that there has been within the last eighteen menths a larger amount of money invested in this kind of property than in the whole money invested in this kind of property than in the whole ten years preceding. This can be accounted for when the forty best paying stocks and bonds sold in the Stock in the

Exchange average a decline of 30 per cent within two onths and the lessons of the past as regards the course of real estate, improved, or that is ready for improve-

ment, are carefully considered. For the last thirty-five years there has been a gradual but certain rise in New-York property, as the tabulated but certain rise in New-York property, as the tabulated statements of sales now before the writer show, and while there have been unfortunate outside investments in the speculative cras of well known periods, generally beyond the demands of improvement, nothing has held the own ow well and enriched its owners as the property on the centre line of the city to the boundary of the Harlem River has done. It is a significant and well established fact that taking a long term of years more than 80 per cent of the large estates perpetuated in New-York City are estates that have been the results of permanent, wise investments in lasts on this island: while of those who enter the areas of speculation in Wall Street there are few who achieve any lasting success.

New-Tork, June 20, 1884.**

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Referring to the 'published report of an address by the Hon. Noah Davis before the Nineteenth entury Club in your issue of April 16, I would like propose some questions and suggest some re-If the lecturer inclines to a religious view of the sub-

ect of divorce, must be not accept the whole view or one ! This in particular: Jesus said, "Moses, because of the pardness of your hearts, suffered you to put away your wives; but from the beginning it was not so." Some law should therefore be devised, from the religious standpoint, which would discountenance divorce entirely simply punishing marital infidenty. From the legal standpoint, again, why should we add more complications still to an already complicated system of marriage and divorce laws I IIn the lax marriage laws, for example, of simple cohabitation or introduction as husband and wife, without even license, coremony or record of marriage, there is often more difficulty to prove a marriage even than to acquire divorce. The consequence of such laxity is that parties to divorce fare encouraged to perpotrate acts; which flead, to divorce. narriage laws are thus themselves the first principle to systematize; and divorce becomes an uncertain mestion until the proper system of marriage laws is derised, and enforced.

Now what is the proper marriage law I It is certainly alaw which renders marriage of immediate and per-ternal record, and simple in its nature of a ceremony. such a law, uniform in its simplicity and unobjectionable to all religious, would seem best fulfilled in a civil contract of marriage, subscribed to before a notary public with witnesses, and deposited by the notary public with he clerk of the city or town. Religious sects, or organications, requiring specific marriage solemnities, would find no impediment in this civil requirement in con etion with their rites, and no marriage should be legal thout it. Marriage itself would become thence largel creetive, as fewer divorces would follow where the arriage was of record and binding; for parties of un-

Would it therefore be inappropriate to surgest that the Mon. Chief. Justice with his train of distinguished associates should be invited to propose a more perfect plan of entorcing the monogamic seatiment of the statues of the State of New York than provails at present, when we may the more readily enterthin the questions of divorce arising from such purifich monogamic institutions!

In view of the admirable spirit of reform prevailing at Allemy, no perfod more opportune than the present time wand seem to offer itself. Charles Stuart Writes.

New-York, June 7, 1884, 356 West Forty-seventh-st.

THE DECLINE OF ST. HELENA.

From The St Janus's Gazetts.

The Island of St. Helena, which historically will always be remembered in connection with the exile of Napoleon I, appears, by a report upon its present position and prospects by Mr. D. Morris, Director of Public Gardens and Flantations, Janualea, lately issued with other papers relating to our colonial possessions, to be in a far from flourishing condition; and its present state is all the more melancholy inasmuch as it is an island that has "seen better days." During the period while it was held by the East India Company. St. Helena, owing to its being so important a station on the then route to India, was, Mr. Morris observes, "reared in the lap of luxury." Merchants and officials nossessing large incomes were settled in the island; they occupied handsome houses situated in the country parts, and public works and buildings were maintained in a high state of chickency. The number of vessels From The St James's Gazette. they occupied and some houses standed in the country parts, and public works and buildings were maintained in a high state of ediciency. The number of vessels calling at the island were reckened by thomsands in the year. Being saling ships, they remained a considerable time in port refitting and revietualling, and they spent annually large suns of mancy which circulated among all classes of the commanity. When, however, the Suca Canal was opened and the Caperotte was practically abandoned by the largest and best ships to India on the East, there set in a period of financial depression and general distress which has extended to the present day. There has settled on the inhabitants a hopelessness of fighting against circumstances which Mr. Morris says is "most distressing." The outlook of the island is a very serious one; but Mr. Morris, after a careful consideration of its soil, climate, and general resources, provided they are properly developed, and recommends that an intelligent and competent gardener be sent in the first instance to the island to take up the entire question of the revival of agricultural pursuits. England might surely space a good gardener for this purpose; and, moreover, as St. Balaca is it is stated." a most valuable station for a good gardener for this purpose; and, moreover, as St. Helena is, it is stated, "a most valuable station for recruiting health," any fashionable doctor who wouts to get rid of patients he is unable to cure will be doing the island a real kindness by sending them there.

DR. EVANS'S APPLE TREES.

Prom Paris Letter in Trath (Lendan).

I have received by the intermediary of a little English "Battons" an English translation of Heine's "Memoirs," with a prelace by Doctor Thomas Evans, the renowned dentist, who has bought the exclusive right to translate the original work. I have not had time to judge of the literary merits of the preface, but in giancing over it, I found some sharp hits at hard and fast orthodox churchanen. They did not surprise me. Doctor Evans converses with Republican, and, still more, Quakerly independence, with the different members of the German Imperial family in his oft-repeated visits to Berlin. Orthodoxy has only one supporter there—Emperor William. The Crown Princess is a Freethinker with a Christian bias, and the Crown Prince desires nothing more than aid in letting in plenty of air upon the Lutheran Church. Doctor Evans thinks evidently that Heine's "Memoirs" may serve as a ventilator. There is a well-exceuted frontispiace engraving of Heine paralyzed and propped up with pillows. L'envoi per Buttons reminds me that Doctor T. E. has just sent the Frince of Wales five hundred vourse annue and near trees, which he had with pillows. Lenvoi per Buttons reminds me that Dector I. E. has just sent the Frince of Wales five hundred young apple and pear trees, which he had ordered from America. They arrived in good condition at Hayre, but were there placed under a custom house embarge until the inspectors appointed to keep out trichinosis. Colorado bug, and phylloxera gave them a clean bill of health. The dector wanted them to stock an orchard of which he is the happy possessor. His plants were found uncontaminated by the hog parasale or the potato bug. But the inspectors drew the line at phylloxera, of which a single case was never heard of in an apple orchard. It was no use trying to show them that Pomona had never in her life nursed a vine parasite. All that the dector could, therefore, do was to give the plants away to some one out of France. H. R. H. gladly accepted them for his Sandringham and Abergeldie orchards.

HOW HAVE THE MIGHTY FALLEN.

Somebody has thought good to make public the fact that an Italian princess is at present serving as a barmaiu in a French cafe. Her Highness—if she is entitled to that "qualification"—may take comfort from the circumstance that princely houses have before now experienced the strangest vicissitudes of fortune. The last descendant of the old Kings of Macedon is supposed to have ended his days as a clerk in the Roman Treasury. A gentleman who claimed to don is supposed to have ended his days as a clerk in the Roman Treasury. A gentleman who claimed to be the heir of Louis XVL of France was recently serving as a lieutenant in the Dutch army. Indeed, by persons whose right to represent the principal line of French sovereigns is less contested the hard facts of life have also had to be faced. Lo. Philippe once accepted a post as professor in a German college, and lectured, with respectable success, on mathematics and geography during the space of eight months. Nor can any one suppose that these are isolated cases. One suspects that others than the Bruces might take "Fulmus" as their motto; and with less pride than a family/which still holds its place in the British peerage. It is impossible at this time of day to answer the question in Lord Keeper Coventry's famous judgment—"Where are the Mowbrays and the Mortimers and the Plantagenets!" If there is an answer, it is of and the Piantagenets!" If there is an answer, it is of quite a different kind to that which ordinary histories furnish.

Baseball is taking the place of bull fighting in Cuba. The latter did not injure enough men to make the sport interesting. -[Boston Post. BACCALAUREATE SERMONS

PRESIDENT PORTER AT YALE.

HE DISCUSSES THE IMPORTANCE OF CRITICISM IN MATTERS OF FAITH-COMMENCEMENT WEEK. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

New-Haven, June 22 .- Many graduates of the college are already in town, and the festivities of commencement week have begun. To-day is Euconlanreate Sunday, and President Porter preached the sermon this morning in Battell Chapel. His text was made up of three passages from the New Testament: "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good," (Thess. v. 21;) "and to virtue, knowledge," (2 'Peter, I. 5;) "But in understanding be men," (1 Cor. xiv. 20). The spirit of the present time, he said is pre-eminently a spirit of question-ing analysis such as the world has hitherto never seen. Everything that man knows or fancies, that he believes or does, is now brought to the bar of critical reason] and summoned to give an account of itself, to establish or renounce its claims. Systems of faith and systems of philosophy, theories of government and theories of revenues, the laws of fashion and the laws of trade, the creeds of religion, and the creeds of atheism dogmatic assertions, and agnostic denials, every variable theory of literature, poetry, diet, exercise and fashion are all distinctly challenged as they pass in slow or rapid re-view fefore the eyes of criticism, and are tried and tested by its more or less competent tribunals. Criticism itself is brought to the bar of criticism. This critical spirit is the legitimate outgrowth of the scientific spirit, which is the glory of the present age, but in literature it assumes a different form from that shown in science. If it is cautious and modest and sometimes narrow in science, in literature it assumes to be positive, all-judging and all knowing. Its characteristic aim is to seem to know everything in respect to every question, and to express what it knows in forms brilliant and imposing, that no man shall have the presumption to question its authority.

The enormous number and unquestioned ability of reviews of every sort afford the simplest opportunity for the quick eye, the rapid generalization, to dogmatic boldness and the imposing diction in which literature delights and whice its leaders of the present day so much affect. The danger from the narrowness of science, on the one hand, excluding all that it cannot bring to its own

tests, excluding faith in the unseen, and the danger from literary arregance which resolves the things of faith into a myth, suggests the special obligation which rests upon men of education to prove and test their Christian faith in the light of intellectual convictions. The nature of faith, involving strong convictions, implies this duty. It is of no use to talk of toleration and charity. Both these duties have their place, and it is an important place, but that does not in the least relieve the reflecting believer from the duty of positive dissent where things proposed for his belief are to be rejected. The distinction between Christian truths of primary and secondary importance, which is quickly brought out in a critical age implies the duty of testing all matters of faith and giving to each its relative degree of importance. On one side of the line are those grand and distinctive truths, or rather those living nowers, which are no sooner thought of than they fill and expand the mind with some worthy conception of its own greatures, or rather overwhelm and confound by its contrast of its own littleness; and on the other are those contrast of its own littleness; and on the other are those questionings, important as all knowledge is important, but not vited to faith. It is af vital importance to the mecroses of the Kingdom of God that the intelligent defenders of Christian truth should distinguish between the fundamental truths and those of interior importance, it is upon the strong redoubts the edge interest of any sontest must centre, and it is upon their defence or capare that the lesse must depend.

This reflective intelligence which tests all things adds normously to individual usefulness, because questions of inty as well as questions of belief require the light which ones from eatnest and intelligent reflection. A congruence here on one of the greatest movements in the

This reflective intelligence which tests all things adds enormously to individual usefulness, because questions of duty as well as questions of better require the light which comes from carnest and intelligent reflection. A conspicacy has been in one of the greatiest movements in the present age and in this country was buried a few months ago; splendid by his rictorical gifts and unequalled in some of the components which make men leaders of their kind; but who, in the extremity of his one-shied partisanship, seemed never so happy as when he used his silver tongue in the utterance of paradoxes that were most offensive to that common sense and common meality by which social order stands. That his fellow-men should home him for his personal worth and praise him for his courage was just as natural, but it is a significant proof of the lack and need of discriminating judgment that there has been so little manly criticism of the grievous errors of his social paradoxes, as if for sooth the brilliancy of the fireworks which he manipulated so effectively could allow it to be forgotten that they were loaded with deadly missiles, and that the magician who directed them, whether he knew it or not, was scattering "firebrands, arrows and death." This case is an example of the tendency among clucated men of the country to indiscriminate partisanship either for or against the cause propose moral or religious cades.

This reflective intelligence is essential to give dignity and strength to the individual character and energy and symmetry to the personal life. What men are and the life which they live are more than everything beades.

Precident Porter concluded with this address to the your seen assembled for your daily worship during the years that are now finished. Here all of you as we hope, have now and then been lifted to higher aspirations and attained to better purposes, even if these aspirations have often dissolved like the breath of the moraling and these resolves have been maded by the fires of temptation. To this pl

times. You have been encouraged by example and precept to prove all things by the tests appropriate to each and every truth. At the same time you have been attended to hold fast whatever is good in the great truths of Caristian theten, Caristian history, Christian ethics and Caristian salvation. I need not say that to the enforcement of these truths this college is pledged, by all the traditions of the past, by all the obligations of the present and by all the hopes of the future. And yet it is now, as it ever has been, foremost in testing these old truths by the lights of the soverest criticism, and featless in easting their most prodous ores into the hottest fires of fresh inquiries. And yet we find reason to make no concessions to the spirit of the times which shall abuse one jot of our aliestance to Him who is finally to rule the faith of all human kind and to triumph over every opposing thought. You will bear witness that such is the free yet reverent spirit in which you have been trained and imaght, and that this is the gonins which controls this place. Were this to cease to be true, it were better far, in the words of my loved and honored predecessor, that these walls were razed to the ground and these endownents were scattered to the winds. You are to live, as I have reminded you, in the times when the most important principles are heavily tried, not only in the outer conflicts of action but in the inner conflicts of faith and feeting. In this trial, both the outer and the inner, may you quit your-elf like men who are mature in thought, which is action and strong and construct in character. Do not entertain for a moment the thought that the more critical thinking of these times makes it especially difficult for an earnest and honors student to arisin to a positive faith and an earnest life. The contrary scenes to be true. While it is casy, perhaps easier than ever for the student and reader to find piansible reasons far hostisition and denial, andstill more easy to find the most satisfactory feeding for

The contrary seems to be true. While it is easy, perhaps easier than ever for the student and reader to find plansible reasons far hesitation and denial, undstill more easy to hape into self-indulgent habits, it was never so easy to find the most satisfactory feeling for a positive and enlightened faith and the most stirring and rational excitements of a consecrated life.

Though you have in a sense lived apart from the world, you have already seen and heard enough of the world through the loopholes of your retreat to be impressed with the instability and uncertainty of the things of earth. Even in your brist college lifetine you have seen great fortunes vanish in a day, the Nation's pride cut down in a moment, great reputations dissolve at at touch, and plausible theories perish as in a night. You have already had sufficient experience to be assured that there is little that is permanent on the earth except an upright purpose, a manly and enseifish disposition, and a loving and considerate life. You have had experiences that carried your thoughts into that other life, so near and yet so far, toward which we are all moving, and unto which any of us, however young or strong, may be suddenly sommoned. You will not soon forget the day when you walked up this aisle, a weeping, broken-hearted company, following the remains of one of your noblest and best beloved, who had hoped so much and enjoyed so little of his last college year. In that hour there was nothing mearer or Nor more precious to your thoughts than the unseen life in which he had vanished, nothing more conseling than the evidence that his thoughts and affections had been conversant with that life and that with prayerful tenderness he had parted with father and mother and orther upon its conflices. At last moment there was nothing so much needed by each one of your as the manifestation of the living God as your hope and portion for life and death.

Eurely the convictions experienced in such an hour are

ness he had parted with father and mother and prother upon its confines. At that moment there was nothing so much needed by each one of you as the manifestation of the hving God as your hope and portion for life and death.

Surely the convictions experienced in such an hour are truer and more trust worthy than the specific scepticism which stakes all its hope upon the doubtful-hypothesis of material relationships, or the confident criticism that dismisses the Christian history with one of those theories that change with every season, or the all-engulfing philosophy that so confidently tells the fortune of a universe which is self-evolved from nothing and ends in the fireworks of a self-exploding chaos.

May the memories of that hour and of all the other emboling and uplifting hours of your college life, of this place, of these studies, these enjoyments, these contests, these decats, these companiouships, these appraisons, these truths and these hopes, make you all strong and true-hearted men, the servants of the truth, the servants of your generation and the servants of God.

These are my best whishes as I bid you an affectionate farewell.

Monday will be Class Day. The presentation exercises will take place in the chapel at 11 a.m. Henry Milton Wolfe, of Chicago, will deliver the class cration, and Edward Wills, of Peekskill, will present the class poem. In the afternoon the class and their relatives and friends will gather under the elms in the campus, on the usual amphitheatre of wooden benches, and listen to the class bistorians, C. E. Botsford, J. S. Haven, Paul E. Jenks, C. M. Walker and A. P. Wilder.

The abnual meeting of the alumni will be held in Alumni Hall at 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday. At 11 the vell will be withdrawn from the new statue of Benjamin Silliman. The presentation speech will be miade by Professor C. Y. Shepard, and President Porter will formally accept the statue. Andrew D. Wilke, the prosident of Cornell University, will speak on the life and character of Professor Sillimon.

The polis will

Thomas G. Bennett, Sheffield Scientific School, '69, of this city, and Mason Young, '60. On Thesday afternoon the Law School will hold its anniversary exercises in Centre Church. Gov-ernor Hoadly, of Ohio, will speak on the